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NEW PROJECTS WILL INCREASE ELECTRIC POWER POTENTIALS

CONSTRUCTION DELAYED ON MORDOY POWER PLANT -- Zabaykal'skiy Rabochiy, No 42, 2 Mar 49

The directors of the Khapcheranga Tin Combine have taken an attitude detrimental to the further electrification of Kyrinskiy Rayon, Chita Oblast. The combine, formerly supplied with power from a wood-burning steam electric plant, now receives its electric power from the Mordoy Central Power Plant, which runs on lignite coal.

The power requirements of the combine have increased with the opening of new tin enterprises in the rayon, including the Ashinga and Bylyra Mine Administration, and the extensive utilization of the Tarbal'dzheyskiy deposits planned for the immediate future. The Lyubavinskoye Mine Administration, 15 kilometers from the Mordoy power plant, and kolkhozes of the rayon also need electric power. The second unit of the Mordoy plant was recently completed in order to meet the increased industrial needs. The Lyubavinskoye Mine Administration, however, is the only enterprise which has constructed power lines to utilize the increased capacity of the Mordoy plant. The "Vostsibolovo" (East Siberian Tin) Combine, of which the Ashinga and Bylyra mines are a part, and Party and soviet organizations of Kyrinskiy Rayon have done little to avail themselves of the new supply of power.

The Khapcheranga Tin Combine has complicated matters by proposing a place for reconstruction of the Mordoy plant by "Glavolovo" (Main Administration of the Tin Industry) and the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry. By reconstruction, the combine implies only the repair of one of the boilers, with the result that the capacity of the power plant would be lowered to the level of the present requirements of the Khapcheranga Combine. The combine would thus lower the power plant's capacity at a time when kolkhozes of the rayon have not been electrified and the mechanization of gold and tin mining by the new mines is delayed by insufficient supply of power.

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This position taken by the combine's directors has delayed the development of the productive power of the rayon. Party and soviet organizations must mobilize all workers, employees, and kolkhoz workers to effect complete electrification of Kyrinskiy Rayon.

SEVAN LAKE PROJECT PROGRESSES -- Patriot Rodiny, No 28, 6 Apr 49

Construction of the Ozernaya GES -- the first underground hydroelectric power plant in the world -- of the Sevan Lake hydroelectric development project is scheduled to begin in June 1949.

Of the 1.32 billion cubic meters of water which flow into Sevan Lake per year, only one thirteenth flows out underground and through the Zangu River.

FIFTH DNEPROGES UNIT ASSEMBLED -- Izvestiya, No 81, 7 Apr 49

The assembly of the fifth generator unit of Dneproges, the second domestic unit, has just been completed in the record time of 45 days. This second Soviet unit was assembled and installed in almost half the time required for the first one.

Moskovskiy Bol'shevik, No 74, 30 Mar 49

The Dnepro ges imeni V. I. Lenin has fulfilled the first-quarter plan for output of electric power.

CONSTRUCTION ON NEW POWER PLANT BEGINS -- Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 71, 26 Mar 49

Construction has begun on a power plant at the railroad station in Myyzakyula, Estonian SSR. It will supply the railroad line and workers' quarters with current in the near future. A steam turbine and a 250-kilowatt generator have been installed.

KHARKOV-VALKI POWER LINE COMPLETED -- Pravda, No 89, 30 Mar 49

Construction of the Kharkov-Valki electric power line (Kharkov Oblast) has been completed. Valki and its surrounding villages now receive uninterrupted electric power. In the near future more than 30 kolkhozes of Valkovskiy Rayon will be electrified, as well as many in neighboring rayons.

GOMEL' POWER PLANT STEPS UP OUTPUT -- Sovetskaya Belorussiya, No 41, 26 Feb 49

The Gomel' Power Plant leads in the socialist competition among power-engineering enterprises of "Glavenergo" under the Soviet of Ministers, Belorussian SSR. The plant exceeded the 1948 plan for power production. During the last quarter of 1948, there were no breakdowns at the power plant. Power engineers have saved 140 tons of fuel in 1949. The plant pledged to save 1,500,000 rubles above plan and at least 1,000 tons of fuel during the current year.

KARELIAN TIMBER INDUSTRY NEEDS POWER -- Leninskoye Znamya, No 22, 2 Feb 49

The Bocheyovskoye Timber Management, Karelo-Finnish SSR, has started a movement throughout the republic's timber industry to use permanent electric power plants in logging, particularly for electric sawing, instead of mobile power plants. Timber managements in the republic have been provided with

145 mobile electric power plants for use in electric sawing, each plant with a capacity of 7-12-15 kilowatts. The use of three-drum and one-drum winches, which is beginning throughout the industry, will necessitate more than 120 mobile power plants, each with a 30-40 kilowatt capacity. The industry would need 500 such plants by the end of 1949 if it is to fulfill the plan for further mechanization of logging. Repairs and supplying fuel would be extremely difficult and costly for so many small power plants.

The answer to the needs of the timber industry is utilization of permanent and cheaper sources of electricity, such as the power plants of large enterprises, local water power resources, and power plants operating on wood and timber waste materials. The republic's logging enterprises have available more than 150 water power resources where hydroelectric power plants, of 100-200 kilowatt capacity, could be installed. A 100-kilowatt hydroelectric power plant is now under construction in the vicinity of Lizhmozero, 5-6 kilometers from the Kyappesel'ga Mechanized Logging Camp, but cannot be completed because of lack of equipment. This plant could meet the needs of the kolkhozes and still provide up to 80 kilowatts of power to the camp, enough to run 15 electric saws, 2-3-ton electric winches for skidding, loading machinery, and provide light for the logging settlement.

Workers of the Kondopoga Timber Management should cooperate with the kolkhoz workers and assist them in completing the plant. There are many parallel examples where close cooperation with kolkhoz workers could satisfy the requirements of logging enterprises for power. An agreement could be made with the Segezha Paper Combine to supply 100 kilowatts to the Segezha highway, and with the Kondopoga Paper Combine to supply power to the Suna roadstead.

Directors of the "Yuzhkarelles" (Southern Karelian Timber) Trust, the "Lesstroytrest" (Construction of Timber Enterprises Trust) and the Payskoye Timber Management must assist the construction of the 400-kilowatt electric power plant on the Muzhalo Lake at Pay, which should be completed in 1949, and which could supply all the needs of logging enterprises in the vicinity. (By V. Dostal', chief engineer of the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry, Karelo-Finnish SSR.)

SUKHUMI GES CONSTRUCTORS RECEIVE AWARDS -- Zarya Vostoka, No 62, 1 Apr 49

A group of workers, engineers, and construction technicians have been awarded orders and medals for their work in the construction of the Sukhumy GES, by ukase of the Supreme Soviet USSR. G. Chogovadze, chief of the Sukhumi GES Construction Project spoke at the meeting which was held in connection with the ceremony. He stated that two important tasks for 1949 were putting the Sukhumi GES into continuous operation during the fourth quarter of the year and completion of the Sukhumi-Tkvarcheli transmission line in order to tie-in their power plant with the Georgian power network.

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